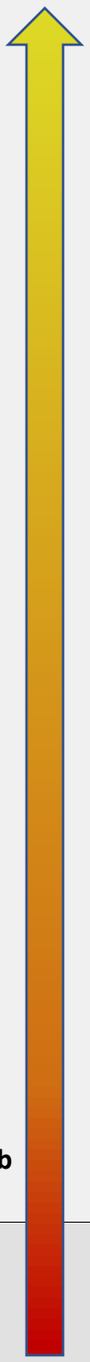
MassDEP Drinking Water Program

An Example: How Schools and Childcare Facilities can update their LCCA program plan to incorporate the revised EPA's 3Ts guidance and move towards the lowest possible measurable concentration (1 ppb)

Lead Level Result at the Tap or Fixture	Lead in school drinking water program 3Ts Follow-up Actions Chart Make all test results accessible to the community.
< 1 ppb or Not-Measurable (Non-Detected)	• Lead was not detected. These tap/fixtures can be used as normal; • Record result, continue LCCA program following MA LCCA Program information and fill out the Lead and Copper Checklist every 3 years or as the school or childcare facility LCCA program is updated. *See MassDEP Resources below for LCCA Program Information and Checklist.*
1 ppb  Lowest concentration  **15 ppb**	Action should be taken to reduce exposure. The specific action(s) taken will be dependent on individual school conditions, including highest levels and population vulnerability. **Short Term steps:** o Taps/fixtures with lead levels between 1 and 15 ppb may be used for drinking, cooking and medical uses **while short term steps are taken to reduce overall exposure.** o Flushing is an acceptable short-term option if the flushing program demonstrates, through sampling, that it removes lead to the lowest possible concentration. *See Resources below for short term flushing guidance and information* o Post signs on taps/fixtures that are not to be used for drinking, cooking and medical uses. *See Resources below for information on signs.* o Bottled water can be provided as a short-term measure. Please be aware that this can be an expensive alternative. MassDEP recommends providing bottled water that meets the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) standards and has an acceptable lead concentration of no more than 1 ppb. *See Resources below for Information on Bottled Water* (If the facility is not ready to implement short-term measures, the fixture(s) should be shut off until remediation actions can be taken). **Long term- Permanent steps:** o Replace taps/fixtures, plumbing material, install Point of Use filter devices, etc. *See MassDEP Resources below for Information on Filters* Remediation priority should be given to taps/fixtures with the highest lead levels and those serving vulnerable populations. o Permanent control measures should achieve lead levels consistently below 1 ppb. **Other important steps:** o Use only cold water for food and beverage preparation. o Test all taps/fixtures once every 3 years. o Implement your school's long- or short-term plan for any taps/fixtures with measurable concentrations of lead (1 ppb or more). o Remember to flush pipes after vacations and holidays. Get fresh water from the water distribution main line. o Check electrical ground wires and eliminate any that may accelerate corrosion. o Identify and replace all Lead Service Lines. Contact local PWS to check status of lead service line. o Replace lead pipes within the school or reconfigure plumbing to bypass sources of lead contamination. o Use lead-free materials to repair or replace the school's plumbing system. o Clean aerators in accordance with regular maintenance recommendations. o Make all test results and lead education materials accessible to the community, such as on a website or annual report, and available upon request; and o Provide targeted communication and education to individuals, parents, and staff members that routinely use that tap.
	Taps and fixtures with lead levels over 15 ppb should be taken out of service until testing indicates that the problem has been addressed o See corrective action steps information above **Resources:** EPA: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/3ts-reducing-lead-drinking-water-toolkit MassDEP: https://www.mass.gov/assistance-program-for-lead-in-school-drinking-water 5-21-19